Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 23.

RATIFICATION SONG.

On the occasion of inaugurating the Republican Wigwam at Brrooklyn, a few evenings ago, W. H. Burleigh was introduced and read the following ratificaton song, which he had been requested to write. It breathes the spirit of true poetry and genuine patriotism, and should be committed to memory by all the friends of "Old Abe" who sing, so that they can make the welkin ring during the exciting, lively and musical campaign upon which we are about to enter:

Up again for the conflict! our banner fling out,
And rally around it with soug and with shout!
Stout of heart, firm of hand, should the gallant
boys be,
Who bear to the battle the flag of the Free!
Like our fathers, when Liberty called to the strife
They should pledged to her cause, fortune, honor
and life!
And follow wherever she beckons them on,
Till Freedom exults in a victory won!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
The battle-torn banner that beckons us on!

They come from the hillside, they come from the
glen—
From the streets thronged with traffic, and surging
with men;
From loom and from ledger, from workshop and
farm,
The fearless of heart and the mighty of arm.
As the mountain-born torrents exultingly leap,
When their ice-fetters melt, to the breast of the
deep;
As the winds of the prairie, the waves of the sea!
They are coming—are coming—the Sons of the Free,
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
The war-tattered banner, the flag of the Free!

Our leader is one who, with conquorless will,
Has climb'd from the base to the brow of the hill!
Undaunted in peril, unwavering in strife;
He has fought a good fight in the Battle of Life,
And we trust him as one who, come woe or come
weal,
Is as firm as the rock and as true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no stain on his crest,
Then, hurrah, boys, for honest "Old Abe of the
West!"
And fling out your banner, the old starry banner,
The signal of triumph for "Abe of the West!"

The West, whose broad acres, from lake-shore to
sea,
Now wait for the harvest and homes of the free!
Shall the dark tide of slavery roll o'er the sod,
That Freedom makes bloom like the garden of God?
The bread of our children be torn from their mouth,
To feed the fierce dragon that preys on the South?
No, never! the trust which our Washington laid
On us, for the Future, shall ne'er be betrayed!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
And on to the conflict with hearts undismayed!

RALLYING SONG,

Free Territories for Free Men.

Come, ye Rocky Mountain brothers,
Come from store, from shop and hall;
Pass the watchword to the others,
Don't you hear our rallying call?
Chorus—Freedom for our western prairies,
Freedom to Pacific's shore,
Freedom gave our land to freemen,
Free it shall be evermore.

Rally once more round our banner,
In the fight be true and strong;
Keeping step to freemen's music,
With one voice we'll shout our song.
Freedom, &c.,

Let the past be now forgotten,
While sweet Freedom's foes we rout;
All we ask of each one coming,
Vote for freedom—work and shout.
Freedom, &c.,

Have you heard from old New Hampshire,
How the strikers struck up there?
Dealing deadly blows to slavery,
Singing on the evening air.
Freedom, &c.,

Then Connecticut, right nobly,
Next sustained the glorious fight,
Conquered all the foes of freedom,
Shouting till the morning light.
Freedom, &c.,

Shall the Keystone State be wanting,
When the others all stand true?
Then let each one do his duty,
Work there is for us and you.
Freedom, &c.

Come, then, Freemen, come and join us,
You who never came before;
All we ask is vote for freedom,
'Till it reigns from shore to shore.
Freedom, &c.,

TO ABE LINCOLN.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."—*Pope.*

We hail you as the People's choice,
We greet you as the Poor Man's friend;
In you, our party all rejoice,
Because we know your name will lend
The same success that erst was won
By gallant General Harrison.

Though party ties have changed since he
And Henry Clay repose in death,
While you "still live," our aim will be
To aid you with our latest breath.
The Poor Man's friend—the People's choice
Will ever make our hearts rejoice.

You nobly worked your way to fame
Through trials which but few could bear;—
You've won a time-enduring name
As universal as the air:—
It may be, your reward comes late,
But you have gained a high estate.

We fling our banners to the breeze—
Your name is blazoned on their folds—
A name each honest man will please,
Whatever party name he holds:—
A name that you have kindly lent—
The name of our next President.

The time has come when party ties
Should be ignored and cast aside:—
Let people in their strength arise
And crush the domineering Pride.
That's held the reigns of power so long,
It still would govern—right or wrong.

The North and South, the East and West,
Have joined on you as nominee,
And no united power can wrest
Your certain claim to rule the Free;—
The name that you have kindly lent
We'll change to that of President.

Chicago, Ill. W. P. B.

The Visit of the Committee of the Chicago Convention to Mr. Lincoln.

The Chicago Journal has a very interesting letter from Springfield, describing the visit of the committee of the Convention to Mr. Lincoln. We subjoin a portion of the letter:—

A great crowd were awaiting them at the depot, and greeted their coming with enthusiastic shouts. From the depot they marched to the hotel, accompanied by the crowd, and two or three bands discoursing stirring music. The appearance and names of the more distinguished delegates were received with vociferous applause, especially the venerable and famous Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Among the delegates composing the committee were many of the most distinguished men in that great Convention, such as Mr. Evarts, of New York, the accomplished and eloquent spokesman of the delegation from the Empire State, and friend of Mr. Seward; Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, whose tall form and sonorous eloquence excited so much attention; Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, the round faced, handsome man, who made a telling speech on behalf of the old Bay State, in seconding the motion to make Lincoln's nomination unanimous; Mr. Simmons, the grey headed U. S. Senator from Rhode Island; Mr. Ashmun, the President of the Convention; the veteran Blair, and his two gallant sons, Frank P. and Montgomery; brave old Blakey, of Kentuckey; Gallagher, the literary man of Ohio; burly, loud voiced Carter, of Ohio, who announced the four votes that gave Lincoln the nomination, and others that I have not time to mention.

In a few minutes, (it now being about 8 P. M., (they were at Mr. Lincoln's house—an elegant two story dwelling, fronting west, of pleasing exterior, with a neat and roomy appearance, situated in the quiet part of the town, surrounded with shrubbery. As they were passing in at the gate and up the steps, two handsome lads of 8 or 10 years, met them, with a courteous "good morning, gentlemen."

"Are you Mr. Lincoln's son?" said Mr. Evarts. "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Then let's shake hands," and they began greeting him so warmly as to excite the younger one's attention, who had stood silently by the opposite gate post, and he sung out, "I'm a Lincoln, too;" whereupon several delegates, amid much laughter, saluted the young Lincoln.

Mr. Ashmun then introduced the delegates personally to Mr. Lincoln, who shook them heartily by the hand. Gov. Morgan, Mr. Blair, Senator Simmons, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Fogg, of Connecticut, were first introduced; then came hearty old Mr. Blakie, of Kentucky, Lincoln's native State, and of course they had to compare notes, inquire up old neighborhoods, and if the time had allowed, they would soon have started to tracing out the old pioneer families. Major Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was next, and his greeting and reception were equally hearty.

Tall Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was then presented by Mr. Ashmun to Mr. Lincoln As they shook hands, each eyed the other's ample proportions with genuine admiration—Lincoln, for once, standing straight as an Indian, and showing his tall form in its full dignity.

"What's your height?" inquired Mr. Lincoln.

"Six feet three; what is yours, Mr. Lincoln?" said Judge Kelley, in his round, deliberate tone.

"Six feet four," replied Lincoln.

"Then," said Judge Kelley, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. My dear man, for many years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and I've found him at last in the land where we thought there were none but little giants."

Mr. Evarts, of New York, expressed very gracefully his gratification at meeting Mr. Lincoln, whom he had heard at the Cooper Institute, but where, on account of the pressure and crowd, he had to go away without an introduction.

Mrs. Lincoln received the delegates in the South parlor, where they were severally conducted after their official duty was performed. It will no doubt be a gratification to those who have not seen this amiable and accomplished lady, to know that she adorns a drawing room, presides over a table, does the honors on an occasion like the present, or will do the honors at the White House, with appropriate grace.—She is a daughter of Dr. Todd, formerly of Ky., and long one of the prominent citizens of Springfield.

She is one of three sisters noted for their beauty and accomplishments. One of them is now the wife of Ninian W. Edwards, Esq., son of old Gov. Edwards. Mrs. Lincoln is now apparently about thirty-five years of age; she is a very handsome woman, with a vivacious and graceful manner; is an intesesting and often sparkling talker. Standing by her almost gigantic husband, she appears *petite*, but is really about the average height of ladies. They have three sons, two of them already mentioned, and an older one—a young man of sixteen or eighteen years, now at Harvard College, Mass.

Mr. Lincoln bore himself during the evening with dignity and ease. His kindly and sincere manner, frank and honest expression, and unaffected, pleasant conversation, soon made every one feel at ease, and rendered the hour and a half which they spent with him one of great pleasure to the delegates. He was dressed with perfect neatness, almost elegance—though, as all Illinoians know, he usually is as plain in his attire as he is modest and unassuming in deportment. He stood erect, displaying to excellent advantage his tall and manly figure.

Perhaps some reader will be curious to know how "Honest Old Abe" received the news of his nomination. He had been up in the telegraph office during the first and second ballots on Friday morning. As the vote of each State was announced on the platform at Chicago, it was telegraphed to Springfield, and those who were gathered there figured up the vote, and hung over the result with the same breathless anxiety as the crowd at the Wigwam. As soon as the second ballot was taken, and before it had been counted and announced by the Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln walked over to the State Journal office. He was sitting there conversing, while the third ballot was being taken.

When Carter, of Ohio, announced the change of votes giving Lincoln a majority, and before the great tumult of applause in the Wigwam had fairly begun, it was telegraphed to Springfield. Mr. Wilson, the telegraphic superintendent, who was in the office, instantly wrote on a scrap of paper, "Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated on the third ballot," and gave it to a boy who ran with it to Mr. Lincoln. He took the paper in his hand, and looked at it long and silently, not heeding the noisy exultation of all around, and then rising and putting the note in his vest pocket, he quietly remarked, "There's a little woman down at our house would like to hear this. I'll go down and tell her."

It is needless to say that the people of Springfield were delirious with joy and enthusiasm, both that evening and since. As the delegates returned to the hotel—the sky blazing with rockets, cannon roaring at intervals, bonfires blazing at the street corners, long rows of buildings brilliantly illuminated, the State House overflowing with shouting people, speakers awakening new enthusiasm.

The Ohio delegates brought back with them a *rail*, one of the original three thousand split by Lincoln in 1830, and though it bears the marks of years, is still tough enough for service. It is for Tom Corwin, who intends taking it with him as he stumps the Buckeye State for honest old Abe.

LINCOLN vs. DOUGLAS.

The Providence (R. I.) *Post* deems Mr. Lincoln inferior as a debater to Mr. Douglas—at least, it *says* so. Let us hear what it has to offer on this point:

"Our impression is, that we read all the *discussions* in which the two candidates were engaged, in that memorable controversy—Mr. Lincoln's speeches, as well as Mr. Douglas's. We felt a deep interest in the canvass, as did every Democrat: and we naturally wanted to know what was being said by the combatants. We shall not be charged with surrendering our judgment to a blind prejudice, or to admiration of a man, when we repeat what we said at the time, that in point of *ability*—that ability which we seek for in the statesman—Judge Douglas stood far ahead of his competitor. He exhibited more of *power*-very much more than Mr. Lincoln. His points were clearly stated; his facts were never of a questionable sort; his conclusions could not possibly be avoided. They were fortified on all sides, and so well fortified that no Court in the civilized world would have permitted a further accumulation of evidence in their support. And then they were forced home. They were fastened upon the Republican party; they were fastened upon Lincoln; they were burned into his very flesh. There was no reply to be offered. And none *was* offered. Lincoln had marked out his course, and he followed it. He never met, squarely, the argument of his opponent. He repeated his story, as good-naturedly as possibly; and, with admirable skill, labored to make his hearers forget most of what had been said and proved on the other side.—All the while, and even after an impartial witness would have said that he had been flayed alive, he manifested complete confidence in his cause and in himself; and he succeeded in imparting a portion of this confidence to the excited Republicans who listened to him."

—Let us just put one *fact*—a most incontrovertible one—in opposition to the above assertions: this namely: *Long before Mr. Lincoln was regarded this side of the Wabash as a probable candidate for the Presidency, the Republicans of Ohio had engaged heartily in disseminating that series of debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas—not one side merely, but* BOTH *sides—as a campaign document for* 1860. Witness the following circular to Republicans, advertised in our columns several weeks ago:

DEBATES BETWEEN MESSRS. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.
To the Members of the Republican Party:

The undersigned have arranged with the Publishing House of Follett & Co., of Columbus, to publish the debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas, in Illinois, during the exciting campaign of 1858; and the speeches preceding the debates, but connected therewith; together with the two great speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859.—Throughout the Union the contest was regarded as the most spirited and important that had been witnessed for many years. The peculiar doctrines of Mr. Douglas, which had given him so much prominence, are here set forth by him, in their most attractive forms; while the eminent ability with which they were analyzed, and their sophistry held up to the attention of the American people, by Mr. Lincoln, everywhere received the most gratifying commendations. The distinctive features of the Republican party, as the friend of Free Labor and Free Institutions, in contrast with that of Slavery and its incidents, were never more fully and ably presented than by Mr. Lincoln, in these speeches. It is not too much to say, that in no other form have the vital principles of the two great parties of the country been found condensed, and so ably set forth, as in this volume.

No man can justly claim to be a thorough and intelligent politician who has not studied these debates, and made himself familiar with the arguments of the advotes of Squatter Sovereignty. The book should be in the hands of every voter.

These debates are authentic, having been reported by the friends of each—Mr. Douglas's in The Chicago Times, and Mr. Lincoln's in The Chicago Press and Tribune." The volume will make 280 pages, large octive, printed from new type, on clear white paper, at the following rates:

50 cents a Copy, Bound in Muslin.
$350 per Thousand, Bound.
$35 per Hundred, unbound.
$250 per Thousaad, unbound.

They will be boxed and sent by express to all parts of the country. Committees and individuals will please write Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and designate how many copies they will want.—This should be done at once, that the edition may be large enough to supply all orders.

So soon as the work is out, which will be April 2, parties sending orders will be notified, and the books will be sent on receiving the remittance.—Will your friends aid in this matter promptly?

Respectfully,
GEORGE M. PARSONS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
WILLIAM T. BASCOM, Sec'y.
Columbus, Ohio. Feb., 1860.

We had repeatedly urged Republicans to buy and circulate this discussion—had ourselves procured and sold some hundreds of copies of it—before we ever dreamed that Mr. Lincoln would be our candidate for President.

How is it with *The Post*? Has it ever, even yet, urged anybody to purchase and read that discussion? Has its party ever got up an edition of it, or circulated copies of that got up by Republicans? If Judge Douglas really triumphed over Mr. Lincoln in that discussion, why not?

—We might proceed to show that *The Post* is entirely wrong in asserting that Mr. Douglas in 1858 received a majority of the popular vote of Illinois. That vote (for Members of the Legislature that was to elect a U. S. Senator) was correctly summed up in our article of Wednesday as follows:

For Members of the Legislature.

Lincoln,	125,275
Douglas,	121,090
Lecompton,	5,071

For Treasurer.

Miller, 125,430 Dougherty, 5,071 Fondey, 121,609

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Bateman, 124,556 Reynolds, 5,178 French, 122,418

—These figures show that *The Post's* assumptions that Mr. Lincoln ran behind and Mr. Douglas ahead of his party's average strength are entirely mistaken.

Equally baseless is its assertion that the "Americans" supported Mr. Lincoln in a body. Many of them supported him; but many likewise supported Judge Douglas, being impelled thereto by a letter from Senator Crittenden.—(See comparative returns from the counties of Alexander, Carroll, Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Madison, Massac, Morgan, Pope, Saline, and Williamson, in *the Tribune Almanac* for 1859.) In fact had the "Americans" of barely the three counties of Madison, Morgan, and Sangamon unanimously supported Mr. Lincoln, he must have succeeded.

—We trust no one will understand us as disparaging Judge Douglas's conduct of the canvass on his side. He made a great race—one eminently creditable to his energy and capacity—and it is neither wise nor fit that his friends should seek to disparge the abilities of his competitor. Judge Douglas himself does not. For our own part, we say—If any one fancies that a fool will answer to stump a State against either Lincoln or Douglas, just let him try it!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Fillmore's Home Organ for Lincoln and Hamlin.

READ, PAUSE, AND REFLECT.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* a journal of great ability and influence, and which in 1856 supported MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and is still ardently devoted to him, has run up the LINCOLN and HAMLIN flag, and comments upon the latter as below. Its remarks, of course, will not please the Republicans of 1856, for its views and theirs in regard to that struggle differ very widely; but we think they will go far towards satisfying *Fillmore men* who may read them, that in view of all the circumstances attending the campaign of 1860, it is best to unite upon Lincoln and Hamlin and so drive out of power the villianous Bogus Democracy who are now so sadly misgoverning and plundering the nation. We We commend the piece to the calm and dispassionate consideration of all;—

"The Republican party approaches the attainment of power, and with its growing consciousness of strength comes a new sense of responsibility. At Philadelphia, in 1856, it was vehement, intemperate, fanatical, because only by appealing to the passions of men, arousing their prejudices and inflaming their zeal could it acquire that hold on the popular attention necessary to the building up of a new political organization. That work is done now. The same party which in 1856 denounced Slavery as a relic of barbarism and affirmatively declared for its prohibition in all the territories of the United States; which rested itself on this one issue alone; which was all at sea upon other and most vital questions of political economy, and presented no claim upon the suffrages of the sober-minded and conservative; this same party, we say, has met at Chicago during the week just closing, and enunciated a political creed so definite in all its matters of real importance; so free from sectional denunciations; so true to the old standard of the relations which should exist between the North and the South, that it appeals strongly to the confidence and support of those who have hitherto stood aloof from an organization which seemed—and under certain management was—dangerous to the perpetuity of our beloved Union of States. That danger no longer exists. The Chicago Platform contains no insult to the South, demands nothing which should not be yielded in a free government; protests strongly for the maintenance of State rights and the security of the domestic institutions of seperate sovereignties, and brings us back once more to the Fathers on those other grand questions of political economy which relate to our revenue and the general duty of Government to foster and give safety to commerce.

Of candidates we have little to say. Mr. Bates and Mr. Cameron would have come within the scope of that wish we have so often expressed—that the Chicago Convention would unite the Opposition by presenting a platform and candidates worthy of conservative support.

We have often said that only at Chicago could the union for which we labored at Syracuse in 1858, and which we were instrumental in accomplishing in our local politics, be effective. In the hope that this might prove true, we withheld our support from the noble but hopeless ticket nominated at Baltimore, until the field of view should be more open.

The result is before the people. Abram Lincoln of Illinois is the standard-bearer.

So far as the Opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell. For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, and affection so earnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse to him their votes.

But what prudent man, wishing to cast his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned in Washington, can honestly say that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State?

The fates have so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statemanship can meet its reward, and though we and all those who think with us, should bend our every energy to his support, it would result only in a failure or worse than that, in a Democratic triumph.

Where, then, lies the path of duty?

Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and endorsement of honest national men, then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely and pledge to Abram Lincoln that aid and comfort which a true man's help can give.

His colleague on the ticket the Hon Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, is a statesman of cultivation and experience. No man can doubt his ability and adaptation to the place, or would fear to see the reins of the executive office placed in his hands in event of the death of the President.

With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminished by a considerable secession to Sam Houston, and with the old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and as strong to-day as in 1844, in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

The New Tariff Bill.

A new Tariff Bill, increasing the rate of duties and giving especial protection to coal and iron, with specific rates for the latter, has passed the House of Representatives. It embraces all the essential features of Protection to American Industry, and its enactment into a law would at once ensure general prosperity in Pennsylvania and throughout the country. It was warmly supported by the Republicans, and most violently opposed by the Free Trade Locofocos, who endeavored to kill it outrightly by amendments, or stave it off by parliamentary manœuvering. It is very much to be feared that it will be defeated in the Senate. The latter body is not only overwhelmingly Democratic, but its Democracy is of the Southern ultra, free-trade stamp. The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.—IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, (Mass.) ADAMS, (Ky.) Adrain,* Aldrich, Alley, ANDERSON, (Ky.) Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, BRISTOW, Buffington, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Colfax, Conklin, Covode, DAVIS, (Md.) Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, ETHERIDGE, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, *Florence*, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hickman*, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jukin, Kellogg, of Michigan, Kellogg, (Ill.) Kenyon, Killinger, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, MOORE, (Ky.) Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, (Pa.) Morse, Nixon, Olin, Potter, Reynolds,* Rice, Riggs,* Robinson, of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz,* Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Stewart, (Pa.) Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, (Wis.) Washburn, (Ill.) Washburn, of Maine, WEBSTER, Wells, *Whiteley*, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.—105.

☞Republicans in Roman type; Administration Democrats in *italics;* Southern Americans in SMALL CAPITALS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats marked with a star (*.)

AGAINST THE BILL.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, of Mo., Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark, of Mo., Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Crawford. Curry, Davis,* of Ind., Dejarnette. Edmundson, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Harris, of Va., Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, LEACH, of N. C., Leake, Logan, Love, Martin, of Ohio, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Moore, of Ala., Niblack, *Petit*, Peyton, Phelps, Pugh, Reagan, Robinson; of Ill., Ruffin, Simms, Singleton, Smith, of Va., Smith, of N. C., *Spenner*, Stallworth, *Stanton*, Stevenson, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Woodson, Wright.—64.

☞Administration Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *italics;* Americans in SMALL CAPITALS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats marked with star [*.]

RECAPITULATION.

FOR THE BILL:—Republicans		91
	☞Democrats	2
	Americans	6
	Anti-Lecompton Democrats	6
Total		105
AGAINST THE BILL:—☞Democrats		59
	Republicans	3
	Americans	1
	Anti-Lecompton Dem.	1
Total		64

The above vote shows distinctly who are the true friends of protection, and who are its enemies.

Fremont's Declination.

The following noble letter was written to Hon. D. C. Stanton, of California, in view of the presentation of the author's name to the Chicago Convention.

DEAR VALLEY, Mariposa County.—April 12, 1860.—*My Dear Sir:* I have had the satisfaction to receive your thoroughly sincere and friendly letter of the 8th, from San Francisco.

I have to thank you equally for the warmth with which you urge your propositions in my favor, and for the very strong expressions of regret for the position I have taken. Since the campaign of 1856, I have been laboriously occupied with my private affairs, and so exclusively that I have been entirely shut off from the political life of the country. In the beginning of that contest, if I had neither political *prestige* nor party organization, I had at least no organized bodies opposed to my nomination.

Now the case is wholly different. You will give full faith to what I say when I tell you that I have personally no desire for the Presidency, but I do most earnestly desire to preserve undiminished the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon me in that campaign. In this respect it would be no benefit to myself, and certainly none to the party, which I wish to serve, if under these circumstances I were brought here before the Convention, where I could only be one of the elements of discord, I prefer, on the contrary, to contribute as much as possible to its harmony, and leave it, to this extent more free to make a prompt selection from among the distinguished leaders who have been actively engaged in maintaining and advancing the principles of the party. Letters and other indications had led me to think that my name would be placed before the Convention at Chicago, and wishing to have the certainty in this event that it would be promptly withdrawn. I asked you to do this friendly act for me if it became necessary. I rely confidently upon your assistance that my request will be faithfully observed. The contingency which your very friendly feelings make appear as probable, I look upon as merely possible. In such an event the nomination would be accepted, of course, as the choice of the party, and not as the result of the struggle for a nomination.—But this, I repeat, I consider impossible.

Renewing my thanks for permitting me to avail myself of your friendship on an occasion of so much importance to me.

I am, very truly, yours,
[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT.

Addressed to Hon. D. C. Stanton, Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Interview between Mr. Lincoln and the National Convention Committee.

The committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, comprising President Ashmun and the chairmen of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. Lincoln his nomination, arrived at Springfield on Saturday night, and proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's residence, where Mr. Ashmun, in a brief speech, presented to Mr. Lincoln a letter announcing his nomination. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I tender you and through you to the Republican Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention. I shall, by your leave consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention, denominated the platform, and without reasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination accepted. Now, I will not defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand."

The various members of the committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

PROPER PRONUNCIATION OF LINCOLN—The Lancaster Express says:

"The nomination of Abram Lincoln, as the Republican candidate for President, has raised the question of its proper pronunciation—many contending that it should be pronounced according to its literal orthography—*Lincollen.* All the best authorities, however, agree in pronouncing it as they do out west—*Linken.* Below we give three leading authorities on the subject:

LINK-ON—*Lippincott's Gazeteer.*
LINK-UN—*Webster's Unabridged.*
LING-KUN—*Worcester's New Dictionary.*

In Illinois, where everybody claims the privilege of familiarity with "Old Abe," they have somewhat improved on the above, and speak of the distinguished Sucker as "*Old Abe Lick-em.*"

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 8, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, or at such other places as the township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferees, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

Bedford Bor.,Alex.|Henderson,R. D. Charms Barclay, Esq., and David F. Mann.

Bedford Township. Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr.

Broadtop. John B. Castner, James Eichelberger, and John Foster.

Colerain. Nathan Evans, Jacob Barnhart, and Emanuel J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley. Peter Detremore, Josiah Tewell, and Nathan Lee.

Harrison. Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feightner.

Hopewell. Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper.

Juniata. Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hillegas and Leonard Bittner, Esq.

Liberty. David S. Berkstresser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l F. Sheup.

Londonderry. Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feightner, and John Wilhelm.

Monroe. Jacob L. May, Wm. Stuckey, and Andrew Adams.

Napier. Wm. Hull, George W. Williams, and George Stuckey.

Providence E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Monroe.

Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cook, and Nicholas Peck.

Schellsburg. Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher.

Southampton. John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hanks.

Snake Spring. Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Eshleman, and Jacob Lingenfelter.

St. Clair. Jacob H. Wright, Esq., Jacob Horne, and Gideon D. Trout.

Union. John Fickes, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq, and John Ake, Esq.

Woodbury Middle. Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Brenneman.

Woodbury South. Adam Ketring, John B. Miller, and Robert Ralston.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—We have received the April number of the London Quarterly Review. Its contents are, Laborers Homes, Vicessitudes of Families and other Essays, The Bar of Philadelphia, Washington's Farewell Address, Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, Fox Hunting, Recollections of Leslie, &c.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The May number of this excellent British Review has been received. Its contents are, Redding's Reminiscences, Thomas Campbell, Quakerism—past and present, Sir Henry Lawrence, Australian Ethnology, Poems by Heinrich Heine, Church and State, The Origin of Species, The State of Europe, etc.

Price of each Review $3 a year; one Review and Blackwood $5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

It appears that the ancestors of "Old Abe Lincoln" were honest haters of tyranny centuries ago, and it is stated that one of them had a hand in taking off the head of Charles I, and fled to Hingham, Mass., whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania, and that one of the family received the sword of Cornwallis at the defeat at Yorktown. The old gentleman who plays the despot at the White House should make a note of these historical incidents and prepare to vacate, for Lincoln is sure to route him from his reign of usurpation and corruption.

LINCOLN AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

The last Gazette has an article charging Hon. Abraham Lincoln with being opposed to the Mexican War, and taking sides against his country during its continuance. The Locofocos are driven to desperation, and clearly show their fright at this early stage of the campaign, when they have to resort to such barefaced lies to help to prop up their fast-sinking cause. They know that the handwriting on the wall can now be clearly seen. The story was started at Chicago, as soon as Lincoln was nominated, that he had voted when in Congress against supplies to the army in Mexico, and the story was repeated at the Douglas meeting in New York on the Tuesday following his nomination. Our readers will be gratified to learn that there is no foundation for the story whatever. It was started during the canvass between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, at a time when it was thought that the "little giant" was in danger, and it was repeated by Douglas himself in his debate with Lincoln at Ottowa, and also at Charleston. The Chicago Tribune proved its falsity by extracts from the Congressional Globe, showing that after Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress he voted for every bill that was offered to raise supplies for the American army in Mexico. It was also denied by Mr. Lincoln both at Ottowa and at Charleston, and at the latter place he brought on the stand Hon. O. B. Ficklin, his Democratic colleague in Congress, and compelled him to give reluctant testimony to the falsity of the charge. [See Lincoln and Douglas Debates, page 158.] It was further proved that Mr. Lincoln's immediate predecessor in Congress, Hon. John Henry, of Morgan county, then on the stump in behalf of Mr. Douglas, and still a rabid Pro-Slavery Democrat, did give the votes falsely attributed to Mr. Lincoln.

The evidence on this point was so clear that the more decent of the democratic papers took back the charge and apologized handsomely.—The Mattoon Gazette, for instance, after making the charge, thus neatly retracted:

"We made the charges against him, in relation to voting against supplies, upon the information of an intelligent gentleman, who assured us that the record stood against him.—Having heard it before, we doubted it not, when assured positively by a gentleman of intelligence, such as our informant. The political friends of Mr. Lincoln called our attention to the record, *and upon examination we find that instead of Mr Lincoln, it was* JOHN HENRY, *of Morgan, who was his immediate predecessor, who gave the vote.* It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be able to say, upon examination, that our former fellow citizen gave no such vote, and further *that his record will 'pass muster' with the best men of any party during his Congressional term.*"

As this charge will soon be in the mouth of every reckless Locofoco in the land, it is well enough to expose it fully at the start.

"FOSTER OF PENNSYLVANIA."

From the following, which has transpired before the Covode Investigating Committee, it will be seen that the *virtuous* Henry D. Foster, whilst candidate for Congress two years ago, in opposition to old John Covode, received a nice little sum from Wendell, of the Public Printing corruption money, to secure his election to Congress. He did not succeed, however, and the money was uselessly expended.—He will have no better luck for Governor.—The correspondent of the North American, writing from Washington, under date of May 23, gives the following information:

"Mr. Wendell appeared before the Covode Committee this morning, and testified that $2,500 had been paid to "*Foster of Pennsylvania,*" on the 22d September, 1858, as appeared by his bank book and the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis. When asked if he knew any other Foster than the present candidate for Governor, who had been a candidate for Congress against Mr. Covode at the time the check was given, he said 'No.' He also proved that a larger sum had been given for use in Pennsylvania, and probably in Foster's district, to Mr. Witte, ex-member of Congress, who is summoned as a witness, and may probably enlighten the Committee as to his expenditures."

Since the above was written, we notice that Mr. Witte testifies as follows:

"Mr. Witte, candidate in the late Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania for Governor, testified that Foster, the successful candidate in that convention, desired to draw on him, through Barclay & Co., to the amount of six-hundred dollars, during the last Congressional campaign in Pennsylvania, when Foster ran against Covode, and he consented; but learning that the fact got out, he declined to meet the drafts."

It is in evidence before the committee that Wendell let Foster have $2,500 for the same campaign.

Now that the Gazette is weekly belching forth its columns of stale lies, taken from kindred prints, hadn't it better correct the falsehood it uttered and persisted in, in regard to 'Squire Oldham, of Union Tp.? Can the assertions of such a print be believed?

The Covode Committee have traced thirty thousand dollars of the Wendell printing corruption fund into the hands of friends of members of Congress, with the understanding that it would secure votes for the English bill.—The records show that these votes were given for it.

Peter V. Daniel, one of the United States Supreme Judges, died at Richmond, Va., on Thursday week, aged 75 years. He was a Virginian by birth, and was appointed by Van Buren in 1840. He was ultra pro-slavery in his opinions.

A LIE NAILED!

The Locofoco journals are publishing the following as a declaration made by Mr. Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1858:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

In order that our readers may appreciate the electioneering ingenuity of our friends on the other side, we will extract from the speech the entire sentence. In repelling certain charges of sectionalism made by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I have again and again said that I would not enter into any State to disturb the institution of slavery. Judge Douglas said at Bloomingtan that I used language most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant, and that, while I had protested against entering into the slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

When it is necessary at the very beginning of the canvass to resort to such a trick as is here exposed, the case must be pretty desperate. Lying of this description ought to be postponed till just before the election. We presume this falsehood will be copied into the Gazette, like all others it can invent or hunt up in regard to Honest Old Abe.

SENATOR BENJAMIN ON LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Last week Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, made one of the most powerful speeches that has been delivered from the Democratic side of the Senate during the present session.

In reviewing the positions of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas in the Illinois canvass, he said the former had consistently and manfully maintained the principle which he had then asserted, and was rewarded by his present distinction; while Mr. Douglas had deserted his and had been abandoned. In this connection he admitted, that after a careful examination of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, he was constrained to regard him as far more conservative than he had been represented to be.

One of the most effective points of this speech was a comparison of extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches with citations from Mr. Douglas' article in Harpers' Magazine, to demonstrate that the latter had used the argument and language of the former, to vindicate his own position and justify himself with the South.

Nothing so effective has been witnessed for a long time, and Mr. Douglas' presence was alone wanting to make it overwhelming.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—The Bedford Temperance Organization met on Monday evening last. An able address was delivered by Mr. Wm R. King. Rev. S. Yingling and others also addressed the meeting. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen then signed the pledge. Rev. S. Barnes is to deliver an address at the next regular meeting. A great temperance reformation is now going on this place.

Senator Cameron presided at a Republican ratification meeting at Harrisburg on the 25th ult., and made a speech endorsing the Chicago nominees, in the course of which he stated that his preference was Gov. Seward and expressed the belief that Pennsylvania would have cast her vote for Mr. Seward if he had been the nominee.

PEOPLE'S CLUB.—The People's Club of Bedford Borough, met on Tuesday evening last. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Fr. Jordan made an able address. Adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of July.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUBS.—Are our friends at work organizing campaign clubs?—Let there be one organized in every election district forthwith. Bedford County can be carried at the next election if this is attended to.

The Gazette takes it very much to heart that we support the gallant old "rail splitter" of Illinois for President. Rest easy, his name will float at our mast-head until he is elected in November. That's so.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We will send our paper from now until after the Presidential election for 50 cents, cash. Friends get up campaign clubs. Let there be light.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch of May 23d, referring to the very able speech of Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, says:

"He announced one extraordinary fact, which though well known before, had never been frankly admitted.

"Both wings of the Democracy agreed in a caucus of the Senate in 1857, that each should maintain its particular theory before the public—one side sustaining Squatter Sovereignty, and the other protection to Slavery in the Territories, but pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it might be.

"This is the manner in which the people—North and South—have been deceived into the support of the Democracy, by promulgating doctrines adapted to both, and yet hostile to each other.

"Mr. Benjamin proved by the record what question they agreed to submit to the Court, and how it had been decided, reading from the opinion of Justice Taney to sustain his argument.

The Illinois *Republican* contains the following obituary notice of a once popular animal:

"*Died.*—At Charleston, S. C., on the 3d ult., the old well known horse *Democracy*. The above horse was sired by Thos. Jefferson, and dam(n)ed by Stephen A. Douglas."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A JAPANESE DESPATCH HOME.

Although our Washington correspondent has been unable thus far to obtain any copies of the Japanese despatches to their Government, a gentleman of this city has been fortunate enough to obtain the sight of a friendly letter of one of the Commissioners to an acquaintance in Niphon. Under a promise to conceal the name of the writer, he has been authorized to publish it, and has kindly placed it in our hands. We insert it below:

FROM THE SACRED CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MOST ESTEEMED HAKODADI:—We have been invited to visit next in order the great city of Phi-la-del-phia or "the place consecrated to fraternal affection," the capital of the province which is the birthplace of the American Tycoon. Our reception, we are informed, will be attended with the most august ceremonies that the city ever offers to its most distinguished guests. The Council-men, after examining our credentials, have decided to place us on a footing with "the most favored" foreign Fire Companies.

All the military of the Provinces, ordinarily engaged in other avocations, will be in arms. This will enable us to report, from our own observation, upon the extent of the military power of this vast country. Do not fear that this large display will induce us to act otherwise than becomes the dignity of our nation; for although we have in our whole empire but 480,000 soldiers, they are fully equal to maintain our security, armed with two swords and entire devotion. There will also be a great exhibition of "squirts" upon our arrival. These, it seems, are generally prominent on all such occasions, and have quite a notoriety here.

The details of our reception by the American Tycoon you have in my former letter. He is called, not Tycoon, but "President;" sometimes, however, by a strange analogy of language, "old coon." I at first thought this an attempt to pronounce our Japanese phrase, but am assured that it is strictly idiomatic, and implies astuteness and age. It certainly seemed applicable to the head of the nation who received us.

We find it very difficult to comply with the demands of our sovereign, forbidding us to touch the women of this country. Not from any disposition on our part to disobey, but from their desire to seize us by our hands.—They are apparently allowed here the greatest freedom, but it is only in appearance. Every woman, married or single, is fastened in a cage of bamboo or flexible steel extending from the waist to the feet. This seems to be arranged as to give them no uneasiness, but they are very much ashamed of it, and conceal it under so many coverings that it renders their appearance quite ludicrous. They are unrestricted as to the upper part of their persons, which they are permitted to expose as much as they wish. This they seem to avail themselves of, and on all occasions of high ceremony wear very low dresses. As in all barbarous nations, they slit their ears, and suspend from them ornaments of gold and silver. They also paint and powder themselves, and after greasing their hair, twist it into fantastic shapes, and fasten it up with long pins and combs. Some of them would be fine looking if they did not disfigure themselves by the hideous and vulgar custom of wearing eyebrows and keeping their teeth white. Be assured, therefore, that we are in no danger of being captivated by their appearance—we feel nothing but regret that the barbarous and absurd customs of man should thus destroy the charms which cultivation and refinement would so much improve.

Nothing strikes us so much as the want of respect these barbarians show even to their highest dignitaries; they never hesitate to spit before them, and it requires considerable activity to prevent being spat upon at all times. The custom of wearing one sword, it seems, originated from this cause, as it enables you to avoid with greater facility the saliva of your neighbor. Chewing to-bacco is much prized, it seems, from the saliva it produces, which is preserved, when possible, in handsome vases of porcelain, and placed in prominent positions. None of the inhabitants do reverence by crawling on their bellies, except after the election of a new Tycoon, when those in search of office come to the central city and perform that ceremony. Those who are fortunate enough to meet with honor from the Tycoon, seldom walk uprightly during their whole term of office. The unfortunate applicants become at once censors or spies upon the others, and their silence has to be bought at a high price. All public servants have their price, which rises or falls according to the necessities of the Tycoon. But I shall reserve my reflections on political topics till I have another opportunity to address you. Until then rest in peace.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—The Convention which was called at Harrisburg to promote the building of a Railroad from Eastern Pennsylvania to the Ohio river, met on Wednesday week. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings spirited.

Mr. Reilly, from the committee on permaneat organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention.

President—Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

Vice Presidents—David Mills, Adams county: W. D. McKistry, Franklin: Wm. Lyon, Bedford; S. M. Woodcock, Fulton; Hon. F. M. Kimmel, Somerset, A. P. Wilson, Huntingdon; Geo. Hensh, Perry, R. J. Haldeman, Dauphin; W. J. Kirk, Juniata.

Secretaries—J. W. Douglas, Franklin county; James Kelly, Fulton; Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford; J. E. Glasgow, Huntingdon; A. B. Anderson, Perry; W. J. Baer, Somerset; J. M. Woodburn, Cumberland; Samuel Philson and Col. Geo. Noss.

Judge Black, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

Whereas, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the most conclusive evidence, that a railroad from the city of New York to the Ohio river and the heart of the Great West, may be made for less than $8,000,000, and 20 equated miles shorter than by any other route now in existence, through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty actual miles shorter than by any other route through the State of New York; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists, and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the committee under the resolution: Thos. Shriver, Isaac Hugus, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Wilson Reilly.

Mr. Woodcock, of Fulton, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by this Convention be authorized to call a Convention of delegates, to meet at such time and place as the committee may indicate.

The resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

We take the following article from the Chambersburg *Times*, in reference to our able and worthy member of the House of Representatives at Washington, and heartily subcribe to every word contained therein:

EDWARD M'PHERSON.

The people of this district were peculiarly fortunate in selecting our present worthy Representative to attend to their interests in the National Legislature. The campaign into which we were then about to enter required a strong nominee, especially as the gentleman who opposed us was personally very popular, and possessed surpassing abilities as a public speaker, with an energetic and ardent temperament.—When Adams County presented her youthful favorite, we gladly welcomed him, for he had already made himself a State reputation through able political and literary articles which he had written. In addition to his intellectual qualifications, he was known to be an earnest worker, and a man of unblemished character. His nomination gave general satisfaction, and his and our labors were crowned with success. Since he has taken his seat in Congress our highest expectations from him have been realized, and this district has the satisfaction of knowing that her Representative, although young in years, has won for himself a place of distinction among a body of men which has never been surpassed in ability. Early in the session, he made an effective speech, timely and telling. It marked him at once,

Constant and steadfast in his attention to his duties, his vote is ever found upon the rolls, and always is in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. In all respects he is a model Legislator. Were there no other sort of Congressmen at the Capitol, the business of the country would be transacted in a creditable manner, and the disturbances so common now would have no existence.

We feel confident that a career so honorably begun will end with splendor. If his fellow citizens appreciate his services, as no doubt they will, Edward McPherson will become one of the leading men of the State.

While the late Illinois State Republican Convention was in session, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln stepped in to witness the proceedings.—His appearance was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. He had hardly taken his seat when Mr. Oglesby of Decatur announced to the delegates that an old Democrat of Macon County, who had grown gray in the service of that party, desired to make a contribution to the Convention, and the offer being accepted, forthwith two old time fence rails, decorated with flags and streamers, were borne through the crowd into the Convention, bearing the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Rail Candidate

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

Two rails from a lot of 3,000 made in 1830 by Thos. Hanks and Abe Lincoln—whose father was the first pioneer of Macon County.

The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the "wigwam," which grew more and more deafening as it was prolonged, and which did not wholly subside for ten or fifteen minutes after. The cheers upon cheers which rent the air could have been heard all over the adjacent country. Of course, "Old Abe" was called out, and made an explanation of the matter. He stated that, some thirty years ago, then just emigrating to the State, he stopped with his mother's family, for one season, in what is now Macon County; that he built a cabin, *split rails*, and cultivated a small farm down on the Sangamon River, some six or eight miles from Decatur. These, he was informed, were taken from that fence; but, whether they were or not, he had mauled many and many better ones since he had grown to manhood. The cheers were renewed with the same vigor when he concluded his remarks.

In the Fall of 1858 a correspondent of *The Boston Transcript*, the President of a College in Illinois, described Lincoln's debate with Douglas at Salisbury, Ill. That paper now republishes extracts from the description. After stating the reception of the rival champions, the writer continues:

"The men are entirely dissimilar. Mr. Douglas is a thick-set, finely built, courageous man, and has an air of self-confidence that does not a little to inspire his supporters with hope. Mr. Lincoln is a tall, lank man, awkward, apparently diffident, and when not speaking, has neither firmness in his countenance nor fire in his eye. * * * * *

"Mr. Lincoln has a rich, silvery voice, enunciates with great clearness, and has a fine command of language. He commenced by a review of the points Mr. Douglas had made. In this he showed great tact, and his retorts, though gentlemanly, were sharp, and reached to the core the subject in dispute. While he gave but little time to the subject of review, we did not feel that anything was omitted which deserved attention.

"He then proceeded to defend the Republican party. Here he charged Mr. Douglas with doing nothing for Freedom; with disregarding the rights and interests of the colored man; and for about forty minutes, he spoke with a power that we have seldom heard equaled. There was a grandeur in his thoughts, a comprehensiveness in his arguments, and a binding force in his conclusions, which were silent as death; every eye was fixed upon the speaker, and all gave him serious attention. He was the tall man eloquent; his countenance glowed with animation, and his eye glistened with an intelligence that made it lustrous. He was no longer awkward and ungainly; but graceful, bold, commanding.

"Mr. Douglas had been quietly smoking up to this time, but here he forgot his cigar and listened with anxious attention. When he rose to reply he appeared excited, disturbed, and his second effort appeared to us greatly inferior to his first. Mr. Lincoln had given him a great task, and Mr. Douglas had not the time to answer him, even if he had the ability."

THE PHILA. DAILY NEWS.

A correspondent of this paper, writing from CORDOVA, Illinois, under the date of May 19, says:

"I left St. Louis yesterday for this place, traveling through the State of Illinois, and must confess myself astonished at the wild enthusiasm exhibited for Lincoln all along the route. At every railroad station there were hundreds of people gathered to ascertain if the report was correct—if "honest *Abe*" (that is what they call him) Lincoln was really nominated for President of the United States—they could hardly trust the telegraph wires. The news was too gratifying, they thought, to be true. It overjoyed them so much they wanted to be fully satisfied the report was correct. At Bloomington, your correspondent thought there was one of the tallest rows he had ever seen. The people were crowding and scrambling over each other's heads to get into the Court House to hear the full account, and to listen to the speeches, and your correspondent stopped there for some time, just to see what kind of an excitement they could get up; and I can assure you it would have done you good to have heard the honest yeomanry sending up a shout of joy at the result of the Chicago proceedings. Cannon were brought out, and sent forth, in thunder tones, the exultations of the people. In Illinois, Lincoln has the people with him, and no doubt will carry the State, even should the "Little Giant" be nominated against him. Personally, Lincoln is a very popular man. He is much loved by all who know him. In this State, so far, I have found but very few Bell men, while a little further South, it was all Bell.

AFFECTIONATE ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT.—It is alleged that George Sanders amused himself at the Charleston Convention by sending the mostsublimely impudent despatches to the President, of one of which the following is claimed to be a nearly verbatim copy:

"*His Excellency* JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States*: The minority resolutions will pass. [Here followed the resolution at length.] Douglas will be nominated at the last ballot. Send for Douglas immediately. Lose no time in making friends with your successor. All the past shall be forgiven, and your particular friends shall be retained in office. From one who often differs from you in opinion, but never deceives you.

GEORGE SANDERS.

A Washington correspondent says that for this delightful epistle, the President was obliged to pay $28 telegraph tolls. For similar information Secretary Cobb paid $14 and Senator Toombs $12. George says, in an explanation, that all these men can afford to pay for important news, because they are rich; but he prepaid all he sent to Clingman and other poor devils who support Douglas. The only thing that makes George unappy is that he is obliged to wear his official head so long. He is anxious to relieve the Administration from all embarrassment on his account, and would resign, but that he fears it would look like deserting his old friends in their extremity. He indulges the hope, however, that they will speedily be able to dispense with his official services. When they do, look out for disclosures!

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.—Senator Benjamin appeared before the Covode Committee on Saturday, and was examined at great length in regard to the Sloop contract on the Tehuantepec route referred to by Elwood Fisher in his testimony.

Patrick Laferty was before the same committee. He is boss carpenter in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and testified that subscriptions of from one hundred dollars down to smaller sums, were coerced from the subordinate officers in the yard, in 1859, to carry on the election in favor of Collector Baker's ticket. Because he would not subscribe and vote the ticket he was removed. He never knew such a practice under any other administration.

John C. Dunn, clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, testified that he was removed for the same reasons.

It is in evidence before the Covode Committee that these abuses have been reported to the several heads of the departments by District Attorney Van Dyke. The Republican members of the Committee will make the most of the fact, in their report, that Mr. Van Dyke, who made the report, is removed from office, while the men against whom the complaints were made are retained in office.

THE GROCERY STORE.—Some of the Democratic papers, in their efforts to disparage Mr. Lincoln, quote an extract from a speech of Senator Douglas, in which he says that Lincoln in early life, kept a "Grocery." On the occasion referred to, Mr. Lincoln, in reply to the charge, made the following correction:—

"The Judge is wofully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a 'grocery keeper.' I dont know as it would have been a great sin if I had been; but he is mistaken. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world.—It is true that Lincoln did work, the latter part of one winter, in a still house up at the head of a hollow. And so I think my friend, the Judge, is equally at fault when he charges me, at the time when I was in Congress of having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican war. I did oppose the preamble to the war bill, declaring that war existed by the act of Mexico, because it was not *true;* but I voted for all the supplies to the soldiers, &c. The record proves this fact."

The Prince de Joinville has gone to Washington. He is the third son of Louis Philippe, was born at Neuilly in 1818, and received the baptismal names of Francois-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie-D'Orleans. At an early age he entered the French navy, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa. In 1841 he took charge of the expedition commissioned to bring from St. Helena to Paris the remains of Napoleon I., commanding the frigate Belle Poule. In 1843 he married a Brazilian princess. In 1848, with the rest of the Orleans family, he sought refuge in England, where he has since resided. The Prince de Joinville has visited this country before now. While his father was king, he crossed the ocean and took a tour through the United States, being honored in New-York with a grand dinner tendered him by the authorities and leading citizens.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

WHERE IS GREINER?—A Wisconsin democratic paper admits that "Lincoln is a strong candidate. There is no use talking. He is the homeliest man in America, and would 'take the jack-knife' if the last owner will only deliver it. This will give him popularity. He split rails in early times, and that will be hawked from one end of the land to other; it will give him some such prestige as hard cider gave Harrison. His uncouth way, his name—'Abe'—his ugly visage, the hardships of his early life, will go far to create some enthusiasm. But several improbabilities are in the way of a Fremont or a a 'Tippacanoe' excitement. Lincoln will rhyme with nothing.—There is not a word in the language that will jingle with it." We submit this difficulty to GREINER, of Columbus, Ohio, who found so many good rhymes to Frelinghuysen, in 1844, when it was said that none could be found.—Let us see. There is thinkin', and drinkin', and winkin', and blinkin', and clinkin', to say nothing of stinkin', as applied to the democracy. We rather guess that rhymes enough can be found.

The Republicans of Dayton, Ohio, had a rousing meeting on Monday evening, to listen to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, who delivered a speech two hours in length. *The Journal* says he referred to the action of the Chicago Convention, to his own course there, and to his preferences in regard to a Presidential candidate. Of Mr. Lincoln he spoke in the highest terms, as an honest, able man, who, if elected, would administer the Government with a strict regard to his constitutional obligations, and with a determination to mete out equal and exact justice to all sections of the Union.—He said he believed the administration of a Republican President would serve to convince the South that the charge of hostility to it, which was attributed to the Republican party, was without any foundation in truth. In Mr. Lincoln, the candidate of that party, he expressed the utmost confidence, as a man who would do right in every emergency, and one in whom the people might repose entire confidence.

WHICH GIVES THE MOST?—The House and the Senate seem to be playing this game with the Public Lands. The Washington correspondent of the Post thus decides:

Some of the Democratic papers assert that the only difference between the Senate and House Homestead bills is, that the Senate bill taxes the settler twenty-five cents an acre for his land. This is an entire mistake. The Senate bill does not give an acre of land short of $1,25 an acre, to any settler *now on the land*, whereas the House bill gives it to all, whether now upon the soil, or hereafter to come upon it, married or unmarried. The Senate bill, under the most stringent conditions, allows men with families to settle on the public lands, and pay only at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre. But it cuts off that class of deserving men now upon the lands who have not paid for them—the squatters in our distant territories.

The nomination of John Bell does'nt seem to give perfect satisfaction in all quarters. An exchange says:

"Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New York, who presided over the Baltimore Union Convention, caused it to be understood that he would not consider himself bound to support the nominations of that body. He would wait for more light before deciding."

The New York Express, we see, which led off for and advocated the claims of Sam Houston, publishes an address to the people of that State in favor of the hero of San Jacinto, and inclines to the idea of taking him in preference to the nominee of any Convention. All this looks like bolting the Constitutional nominations.

PROF. J. C. SMITH, A. M.

Dear Sir—After a thorough practical test in the counting room of the knowledge acquired at your hands I am perfectly convinced that there is no similar Institution in the U. States, that combines so many and such superior advantages as the Iron City College; and *I* do most heartily commend it as an Institution justly entitled to all the credit it has so universally secured. Respectfully yours,

S. M. HEBRON, of the firm of James Hebron & Son.

Millersburg, May 12, 1860.

"SIMPLE LINCOLN GREEN."—The modest dignity and plain attire of "honest old Abe," who amid all the glitter of fashionable life has never forgotten the labor, privations, and struggles through which he has attained his present elevation, and the certainty that he will be elected President, combine to remind us of Scott's description of Fitz James in the Lady of the Lake:

'Mid furs and silks and jewels' sheen,
He stood in simple Lincoln green,
The centre of the glittering ring,
And Snowden's night is Scotland's King.

The following, which occurred in Washington a few days after the nominations at Baltimore, will serve to show how that nomination is looked upon by the 'live men' of the South American party. A prominent Southern Opposition member of Congress met one of the returning delegates from that Baltimore Convention. "Well," said he, "who did you nominate?" "We nominated Bell and Everett." "What!"—Bell and Everett?" "Yes." "Why didn't you nominate Choate?" "Choate!—why he is dead!" "Oh, I know it; but he has'nt been dead a very long time."

WHAT DEMOCRATS THINK OF IT.—Mr. Green, Democratic Senator from Missouri, said in a recent debate on the Homestead bill, that the men who would receive the benefit of it were "worthless scoundrels who never earned a dollar in their lives, nor never will." If the bill passed, he said, it "would make the government an encourager of laziness and want of thrift." Such is a "Democratic" view of the laboring man who would honestly till the soil if he could only procure it.

OLD THAD.—A good story is told of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in connection with the tenth ballot for Douglas at Charleston. The news came over the wires that Mr. Douglas had received one hundred and fifty *and one-half* votes. "One hundred and fifty—and *one-half*," repeated Mr. Stevens, very slowly and mock seriously, "*the one-half means Bigler!*"

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times* asserts with confidence that Kansas will cast the largest Republican vote it ever cast for Abraham Lincoln.

The Pittsburg *Journal* says:

"The "Democratic" Convention, which is to hold its adjourned meeting at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, will open its sessions by singing the following stanza from one of Watts' hymns:

"So when a raging fever burns,
We shift from side to side by turns;
But 'tis a poor relief we gain,
To change the place but keep the pain."

RAILS.—The Democrats are finding fault with the Republicans of the North West, because they say "OLD ABE LINCOLN can split rails and maul Democrats." We hope they will keep their temper; it is true, none of their candidates can split rails but there are some of them now *on the fence*.

Theodore Parker died at Florence, Italy, on the 10th of May.

Every Opposition paper in Indiana supports Lincoln, including eight or ten which supported Fillmore in 1856.

The tallest man in the Chicago Convention was Mr. Buskirk, a fine specimen of the genus boosier, measuring *six feet eleven inches* in his hose.

The Republicans of Peru (Indiana) held a ratification meeting on Monday night, which, though the notice was brief, was very largely attended, and manifested the enthusiasm so universal all over the State. The Wabash region is going to give a glorious account of itself this fall. Other places in Indiana are moving in the same direction.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symtoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medical sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
June 8, 1860

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance.—Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clarly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a hosehold world, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

☞See advertisement in another column.

June 8, 1860.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the house of the brides father, by the Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. JAS. MCVICKER to Miss ELIZABETH E. CUPPET, both of Napier Township, Bedford County.

On the 20th ult., by Thomas Oldham Esq., Mr. TOBIAS MOCK to Miss RACHEL MOCK, all of Union Township, Bedford County Pa.

On the 22d ult., at the house of Capt. Lewis Anderson, by Lemuel Evans, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM REED, of Huntingdon County, to Miss MATILDA ANDERSON, of Bedford Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the exceptions to the account of John P. & Wm. Hoover, Executors &c, of Philip H. Hoover, dec'd. the undersigned, appointed to examine the exceptions, state an amount, and report a distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, hereby gives notice that he will sit for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st of June, inst., when and where those interested may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property belonging to Geo. Kimberly vis: 1 Cow, 1 Calf, 1 Buggy, 2 Hogs, 1 Cook Stove. Said property I leave in Kimberly's possession during my pleasure.

EZRA WILLIAMSON.
June 8, 1860.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *eleventh instalment* on eath shore of stock stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of June, inst. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Treasurer.

GREEN glazed oil cloths, for window shades. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Widow Suiters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected, situate in said Township.

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr and eleven heirs, to wit: John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, died, leaving her husband and three children, to wit: James Kellerman, Wm. Kellerman of Bedford County, John Kellerman, of Ohio, Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, Geo. Kerr, of Bedford County, and Margaret, wife of Peter Funk, residence not known.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 24th day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher, and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said Township.

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum the petitioner, residing in Bedford County, Barnard Nycum and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 31st day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see preper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1860,

at 1 o'clock P. M. part of the Real Estate, of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, to wit: 98½ acres of land, about one third of which is cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, situate in Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Wm. Williams, Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS: Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by judgments on the property.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Adm'r of the Estate of Levi Clark, dec'd.
June 8, 1860.

NEW TOWNSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned, viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, to view and examine the lines and boundaries of the new Township proposed to be erected, out of parts of the Townships of Londonderry, Juniata and Harrison, and to consider and report on the purpose of erecting the same, will meet for the purposes of their appointment on Thursday the 5th day of July 18 0, at the Public House of Valentine V. Wertz in Harrison Township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue their examination, &c., from day to day until completed.

JAMES BURNS,
JOSEPH MORTIMORE,
O. H. GAITHER.
June 8, 1 60. Viewers.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the fund set apart for the support of Joseph Disbrow, being now dead, and also other funds received by the Administrator of said estate, since former distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 23d day of June, A. D. 1860, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to hear and determine the facts and return the evidence, &c., to the Court, in the matter of the account of William Ott and Simon Harclerode, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Harclerode, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 22d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day when all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JACOB REED & CO.'S,
Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTEENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE,
AND TURNPIKE STOCK.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on

SATURDAY. the 30th of JUNE, inst.,

at the Court House, in Bedford.

One house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining the public square, the Presbyterian church, and property of Maj. Tate, the property of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

ALSO, At the same time and place, all the right, title, and interest of J. S. Morrison, dec'd, in a lot of ground, situate three miles west of Bedford, on the Turnpike Road, on which a toll house now stands—

ALSO, 12 shares of stock in the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company. ALSO, 10 shares of stock in the Chamberburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOB MANN,
June 1, 1860. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the freeholders of Bloody Run, have made application to the Court of Quarter sessions of Bedford County, for a charter of Incorporation.—Said application has been filed amongst the records of said Courts, and will be held over for final consideration until August term, 1860, when objections will be heard, and a final decree made in the premises.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
June 1, 1860. Atty. for Applicants

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of MI· JOHN G. MINNICH, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonatory, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention.

Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Capt. GEORGE S. MULLIN, of Napier Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

June 1, 1860.—

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Poor Director.

WE are authorized to announce the name of ADAM ULRICH, of Middle Woodberry Tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,* a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows,* made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.–6m. *Machinist.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RiCh Fancy Goods.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome organ, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under an Act of Assembly, passed during last session, being authorized and empowered to make sale of the present Poor House property, and to purchase for the use of the County of Bedford, such other real estate in said County, as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to accommodate the poor, erect buildings thereon, &c., having taken upon themselves the duties of said appointments, will at an early day offer at Public Sale all the real estate and appurtenances known as the Poor House property, in the mean time, they desire and request all persons who have farms for sale suitable for poor house purposes, within ten miles of the Borough of Bedford, to notify O. E. Shannon, Esq., Secretary of the board thereof, stating the number of acres, terms, and any other particulars that may be considered necessary, and that said information be furnished on or before the 18th day June, next, at which time the Commissioners will again meet at the Court House in Bedford.

JOHN NYCUM,
O. E. SHANNON,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
EMAN. STATLER.
June 1, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavelias, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts.. per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to shew goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 18, 1860

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd, to wit: on Tuesday, the 26th day of June next, at one o'clock of said day, the Mansion Farm, composed of two tracts of land containing 223 acres and 149 perches nett, adjoining Barnabas B. Steckman, Reddinger, Swartswelder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable thereon, a good orchard, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

On Wednesday, the 27th day of the same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches nett, adjoining lands, of John Fletcher, Philip Snyder and others, with a log house and stable thereon, 30 or 40 acres cleared, remainder timber land.

Also, on same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land, in same township, containing 214 acres, and 36 perches nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder well timbered, with several springs of water thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder, in two equal annual payments without interest.

Attendance will be given on day of sale, by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Administrator of Henry Steckman, dec'd.
May 25, 1860.

SAVE COST!

ALL persons still indebted to the firm of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, by account, note or otherwise, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked, to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The books, notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn, cheap side, who alone are authorized to settle the same.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added without respect to persons, or further notice, unless by special agreement.

June 1, 1860.–2m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUIDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the House of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in Bedford Township, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, next, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the erection of a new bridge over Dunnings Creek, at or near Ritchey's Mill, in said Township. Plan and specification, will be exhibited on the ground,

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODMEUS, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, May 18, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. & A. J. Nycum, in the Tannery and Mercantile business, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are in the hands of John Nycum, Sr., for collection.

JOHN NYCUM,
A. J. NYCUM.
Rays Hill, May 18, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ederton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7·40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 18, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company* have found it necessary to make another assessment on the premium notes of the Company of 5 per cent. The members of the Company are therefore, hereby respectfully requested to pay their respective quotas to the subscriber who has been duly appointed collector thereof. A deduction of six per cent on the amount of the several assessments, will be made to all those who make payment within 30 days from this date, after which time the Policies of delinquent members will become null and void, until payment be made.

By order, &c.,
J. M. RUSSELL,
May 11, 1860. *Collector.*

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's., Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing

May 18, 1860.–2m.

Cash for Wool.

WE will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for any quantity of washed wool.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.
May 18, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves to the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. Hickok.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operation warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, next, all that tract of land, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, containing 56 acres, more or less, with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn; about 50 acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Guyer, late dec'd, and adjoining the mansion tract, land of Joseph Boyer's and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of Buena Vista.
TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be secured in the property for the use of the widow during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgment on the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day. JOHN GARBER,
May 11, 1860. *One of the Guardians.*

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS for the erection of a School House on the land of Henry Harshbarger, in Snake Springs township, will be received on Friday the 25th day of May, inst. The plan and specifications will be exhibited on the day of the letting. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN G. HARTLEY, Pres't.
B. R. ASHCOM, Sec'y.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.
I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.
In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.
For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.
Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.
To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.
Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.
To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.
P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.!
FINLEY JOHNSON.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar-per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
March 23, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

Private Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a tract of land, situate in Bedford Township, containing 36 *acres*, about 14 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered—there are 70 good sugar trees on this land—nearly all the land capable of cultivation. This tract adjoins other lands of the subscriber, Jacob Strominger, Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty and others.
Terms of sale made known by the subscriber.
JAMES REA.
May 4, 1860.—f

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,
A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,
A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,
160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,
A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,
100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,
A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

ALSO,
A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.

ALSO,
A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.
TERMS to suit buyers.
O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.—6m Bedford Pa.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.—1y.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!
"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.
April 20.

WAGONS.
WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Misdirected Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Destitly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on
SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, next,
the following described real estate, viz: 35 acres of land, or there abouts, situate in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, lands in name of ——Sytle; Daniel Baer, Samuel Kensinger, and others.
TERMS:—One fourth in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in three payments, with interest.
JACOB S. BROWN, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate
of Margaret Croft, dec'd.
May 18, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

M. GUGGENHEIM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee.
For sale by OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

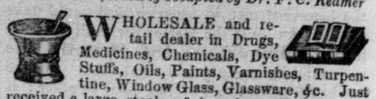
Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE
Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
June 24, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Philad'a, "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGSTE!!!
$35.00
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
$500 to $1000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**
THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.
It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.
A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.
Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.
TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.
April 27, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the